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Turin, *April* 16.

WE are told of an Earthquake which hapned some few days since in *Piedmont*; this is certain, a Town called *Bosia*, sunk into the Earth, with the Hill upon which it stood. The Inhabitants were reckoned to be above 200, of which two persons only escaped, the rest with their houses being buried in the Ruines.

Copenhagen, *April* 18. The great News which fills this place, is of the death of the King of *Sueden*, brought hither this day by several Couriers from *Schonen*. Which we give the more credit to, because we had Letters before from very good hands, which said that the King had been extreme ill, and at the point of death; though they added, that he was somewhat better again. The particulars they give us are, That on the 30th past the King was first taken ill; that his indisposition, which turned into a Fever, increasing upon him the 2d instant, he was forced to take his Bed; that that day, and the following, he grew so bad, that he believed his death was approaching, wherefore, he confessed, and received the Sacrament with great devotion; implored the mercies of God to himself, and recommended his Kingdom to his protection. Then calling all his General Officers and the Officers of his Houle about him, thanked them for the Services they had rendered him, asked their Pardon, if he had unwittingly injured any of them, told them, that he was troubled to leave his People engaged in a War, which was begun in his Minority, but that, while he could, he had endeavoured to do his part, and had exposed himself to all dangers and labors for their safety, desired to be buried without any State or Solemnity, for that this was not a time to make unnecessary Expences in: and observing that all about him were drowned in tears, he desired them to forbear them, for that he was not to be lamented, who was going to be happy; and then giving them his hand to kiss, took his leave of them, but presently after he fell into a small Sweat, and then into a Sleep for three or four hours, which extremely refreshed him, and had so much mended him, that when these Letters came away, they began to hope of his recovery: Which however proved vain, if we may believe the account abovementioned, which we have from Lieutenant General *Wedel*, and other principal Commanders of our Forces in *Schonen*, who say that they had not only advice of the Kings death, but that his Body was already carrying to *Stockholme*

Cologne, *April* 21. The *French* are expecting the expiration of the Cessation of Arms between their King and the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, after which they will pass the *Rhine* with 20000 men, and fall into his Countries of *Cleves*, &c. for which purpose they have prepared a Bridge at *Urdingen*, and put all things else in a readiness for their march: though we understand from *Nimeguen*, that endeavors are used there to prolong the Cessation for some farther time, but that the *French* shew no great disposition to it. In the mean time Monsieur *de Monceau*, the *French* Intendant, buys up great quantities of Corn, and is going to make a Magazine in some place in or near the Countrey of *Cleves*.

Amsterdam, *April* 28. We have fresh Letters from *Surinam*, which speak of another Rising of the *Indians*, and of several Christians having been destroyed by them, which has put that Colony into a very ill condition. From *Wesel* they write, that 10000 *Brandenburgs* were come into the Country of *Marke*, that more Troops were expected, and that they intended to post and fortifie themselves near the *Rhin*, to endeavor to hinder the *French* passing of it.

Hague, *April* 28. The States have returned an Answer to the several Memorials of the Count *d'Avaux*, the *French* Ambassador, concerning the restoring the Jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Liege* at *Maestricht*, by which they shew him the Reasons why they cannot comply with the most Christian Kings desire in this particular, who besides they hope will not concern himself in things relating to their own Government. We are told that an Answer is likewise preparing to the Memorial of the *Spanish* Envoy, *Don Emanuel de Lyra*, about putting *Maestricht* into the hands of the King of *Spain*. Their Royal Highnesses have made a turn to *Amsterdam*, to see that City, and are come back hither. They will in a day or two return for *Brussels*. The Sieur *Romswinckell*, Envoy from the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, has been within these few days several times in Conference with the Deputies of the States, about restoring *Schenck-Sans* to this State, in which affair there remains as yet some difficulties. His Electoral Highness has written to the States, to desire them to take the Countrey of *Cleves* into their protection, in the preservation of which they are so much concerned. The Northern Letters bring the News of the death of the King of *Sueden*, which will probably make great alterations in the affairs of those Parts.

Paris, *April* 29. The King has made choice of the General Officers to command the Army to be employed against the Elector of *Brandenburg*, which will be composed of 40 Battalions, and 100 Squadrons. They are the Mareschal *de Crequi* General; the Count *de Choiseul*, the Count *de Roy*, the Sieur *Calvo*, and the Marquis *de Joyeuse* Lieutenants General, the Chevalier *de Sourdis*, the Sieur *Rose*, the Sieur *de la Rabliere*, and the Sieur *de Bocquemaire*, Mareschals de Camp. The 22 instant the Duke *de Vivonne* parted hence for *Marseilles*, to command the Gallies and Men of War fitted there and at *Thoulon*. The 26th arrived here the Marquis *de los Balbaces* Ambassador from *Spain*; and the same day the Peace between the Emperor and this Crown was published here with the usual Solemnity.

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